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ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH of the CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1947

by

ROBT. A. GOOD,
M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

Medical Officer of Health, Etc.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

4 The Square,

Winchester.

June, 1948.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present the 73rd Annual Report on the Health of the City of Winchester. By the time this report is published many of the functions for which the City Health Department has been responsible will have been transferred to other Authorities under the provisions of the National Health Act, 1946, which comes into operation on 5th July, 1948. Amongst the functions to be transferred are the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, Ambulance Service, Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme, and the Isolation Hospital. Accordingly, I am endeavouring to incorporate into this report a brief resume of the work carried out by these services in the period during which they were under the control of the City Council.

As was anticipated last year, the Birth Rate, whilst reaching the high figure of 18.97 per 1,000 population, was not as high as in the year 1946. It will be interesting to observe now whether or not we are at the beginning of a decline similar to that which followed the First World War.

The most gratifying and outstanding feature of the Report, however, is the fall in the Infant Mortality Rate which stands at the record low figure of 24.8 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest figure that has ever been attained in Winchester and one for which justifiable satisfaction may be felt. This is all the more satisfactory when it is realised that the infant mortality rate is considered to be the best index available to the social circumstances of an area, the rate tending to be high in places where bad housing, overcrowding, defective sanitation, coupled with maternal ignorance and neglect, are found. While undoubtedly this achievement is worthy of note, it leaves no room for complacency, and a constant vigil must be maintained to avoid any risk of even a temporary rise in this rate, as was experienced some years ago. It is felt that still further improvement can be obtained and every effort must be made to achieve that end. Once again it is noted that two-thirds of the infant deaths occur in the first four weeks of life, giving a neonatal death rate of 16.5 per 1,000 live births. This was accounted for mainly by such cases as resulted from prematurity, congenital malformation and birth injuries. Further investigation and research on these problems is one which now demands attention, and work on these lines must be pressed forward. Finally, the Still

Birth Rate, whilst showing a considerable improvement on that of the preceding year, falling from 29 to 20 per 1,000 total births, also calls for further investigation in order to obtain a more equitable figure.

The Death Rate remained more or less constant at 12.58 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and whilst showing a slight increase on the previous year compared satisfactorily with the figure for England and Wales, which also showed a slight upward trend. One particularly happy feature is the slight decline in the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but this is unfortunately more than set off by the increase in the number of deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. Slight increases are also recorded in the number of the deaths from Pneumonia, Influenza and Whooping Cough. No doubt the very severe weather in the early months of 1947 took its toll amongst the elderly and those with a tendency to pulmonary complaints. The Cancer Death Rate also shows an increase, but not a single death has been reported as occurring from Measles, Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria. As would be anticipated from the Infant Mortality Rate the number of deaths of children under two years from diarrhoea also shows a decline. This is all the more noteworthy in view of the fact that there is a very marked rise in the National rate. Whilst there are no deaths notified as being due to puerperal sepsis, there are two deaths reported as being due to other puerperal causes.

The notifications of the incidence of infectious diseases show a big increase on the figure for 1946, but is mostly accounted for by the large number of measles and whooping cough notifications received, conditions which have only been made notifiable during recent years. Practically 200 of the 244 notifications are attributable to these diseases. There were 19 cases of pneumonia notified and seven cases of Scarlet Fever. Seven cases of Poliomyelitis and two cases of Polio encephalitis were reported, all of which occurred during the Summer and early Autumn period. The cases were for the most part localised and the outbreak was not of a virulent nature—all the cases making a satisfactory recovery.

Once again, for the third year in succession, it is a pleasure to be able to report that not a single case of diphtheria has been notified. A silent but very gratifying tribute to the success of the Council's Immunisation Scheme. The admissions to Victoria Hospital numbered in all 26, of which 14 were City cases and included such diverse conditions as Scarlet Fever, septic midwifery cases, Measles and Whooping Cough. It is of interest to note that not since 1892, when there were only 10 beds available, were fewer patients admitted. In that year 14 patients were admitted, 10 of whom suffered from Scarlet Fever, three from Diphtheria and one

from Measles. In 1947, with an area including a large portion of the Rural District, in addition to the City, and admitting many more types of cases than were admitted in 1892, the 40-bed accommodation was only required for 26 patients.

The joint Ambulance Service functioned extremely well during the year under review, even though the proposed reorganization of the service had still to be held in abeyance pending the coming into force of the National Health Service Act, 1946. As this is another service that will pass from the control of the City Council, I have included elsewhere in the report a short account of its history. However, I should like to take this opportunity to express here my thanks to the Ambulance Officer, Mr. Rose, for the efficient way in which he discharged his duties, and also to Mrs. Rose for the many hours of voluntary duty which she has unselfishly given to the service. During the early part of 1947, one of the City ambulances was severely damaged, having skidded on an ice-bound road. To meet the emergency, the Health Committee decided to place the ambulance stationed at the Isolation Hospital at the disposal of the City service. This proved eminently satisfactory and helped to maintain the service during a very difficult period.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics was conducted upon the usual satisfactory lines. A record number of over 3,300 attendances were made by the children under five years of age, at the clinic. The number was reaching such high proportions that at the end of the year it was felt that an extra afternoon clinic would shortly be necessary. A new Clinic has in fact been opened since the year under review to meet these requirements.

Through the rather serious illness of the Sister-in-charge of the Council's Maternity Home and the inability to find a suitable substitute, it was found necessary to close the Home in November. By mutual arrangement, alternative accommodation was provided at St. Paul's Hospital to deal with the cases booked for confinement in the Home, and septic cases, which were being admitted to St. Paul's Hospital, were henceforth admitted to the Victoria Hospital.

Section D, Part 1, of the Report, is a summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspector and has been compiled by your newly appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector—Mr. Seymour. Mr. Rees, having reached the age limit in August, 1947, retired after over 28 years as Chief Sanitary Inspector in Winchester. I should like to place on record my deep appreciation of Mr. Rees' work, which he so conscientiously carried out at all times, and to thank him for his efforts on behalf of the health of the community.

The report on the whole, judged from the standpoint of Health, can be considered eminently satisfactory. The record infant mortality rate is one for which all concerned can feel justifiably proud. It is a testimony to the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and will testify to the work done in the pioneer field over the past forty years. Even though the responsibility for the work will shortly pass from the jurisdiction of the District Council, a certain amount of satisfaction can be had from the knowledge of the fact that their labours have been rewarded, and that they have built an excellent service on a sure foundation. Another gratifying factor is the low incidence of any serious infectious disease. From the standpoints of these two factors, the health of the City can truthfully be said to have never been better. However, the main problem conducive to the better health of the citizens still remains to be dealt with, namely, housing. The amount of mental and physical ill-health that is to-day either directly or indirectly attributable to bad or inadequate housing accommodation, is very large. The constant, apparently trivial, annoyances, suffered by persons sharing houses either with their own relatives or with strangers can gradually lead to a degree of mental ill-health which may be well nigh incurable. Add to this the number of persons living in old and sub-standard houses where conditions are anything but wholesome, and there is presented a problem which is a constant handicap and threat to the health of the inhabitants of the City. The solution to this problem is not one which lies completely within the province of the Local Authorities, many extraneous factors being involved. However, the agitation for proper homes must continue to be pressed forward, and our duty in this respect will not be completed until not only are present demands met, but that all individuals at present living in sub-standard houses have been rehoused in conditions and premises in accordance with modern standards.

Finally, it is my pleasant duty to thank the members of the various Committees concerned and other Corporation Officials for their generous support, and the Staff for their willing collaboration and assistance.

ROBT. A. GOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1946-47

The Mayor : Alderman Bones.
 Chairman : Councillor Dutton.
 Alderman Newton. Councillor Hibberd.
 Councillor Edmonds. Councillor Neate
 Councillor Mansell. Councillor Dring.
 Councillor Simonds.

A—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough—3,888 acres.

Population—Census, 1931—22,969.
 Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population
 mid-1947—25,520.

Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1947 according to the Rate Books)—6,800.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1947—£266,637.
 Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£1,115.

Social Conditions—There are no special industries in the City in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

 It is estimated that there are 276 premises which come within the definition of " factory " in the City.

Unemployed and Public Assistance—I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange for Winchester for information relating to unemployment, and to Mr. O. J. A. Carter, the County Public Assistance Officer, for the details of Public Assistance cases.

Unemployment registered in the first week in January :—

Year	Men	Women	Total
1939	527	102	629
1940	525	66	591
1941	141	129	270
1942	3	6	9
1943	3	17	20
1944	—	—	—
1945	2	1	3
1946	3	1	4
1947	17	4	21
1948	41	13	54

Number of cases of Public Assistance in the district :—

1942 (Year ended 31st March)	...	103
1943 " " "	...	132
1944 " " "	...	39
1945 " " "	...	36
1946 " " "	...	50
1947 " " "	...	112

B—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births

					Total	Male	Female
Total registered	...	...	...	...	484	268	216
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	447	248	199
Illegitimate	...	...	...	..	37	20	17

Still Births

Total registered	...	...	...	...	10	8	2
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	6	2
Illegitimate	...	...	....	...	2	2	0

Deaths

Total registered	327	149	178
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Maternal Mortality

Deaths from puerperal causes—							
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	0	—	0
Total	...	...	...	...	0	—	0
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	2	—	2

Infant Mortality

Deaths of infants under one year of age—							
Total registered	...	...	...	...	12	7	5
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	9	5	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	3	2	1

Deaths from Special Causes

Total registered	...	...	...	...	83	38	45
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	10	7	3
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	6	5	1
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
Cancer	...	...	...	...	54	23	31
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	17	7	10
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	1	!	0

						Comparative statistics (where available) England and Wales	
					Winchester		
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimate resident population							
mid-1947	...	...	...	...	18.97		20.5
Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total population				...	0.39		0.50
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average popula-							
tion mid-1947	...	...	...	...	12.58		12.0

						Comparative statistics (where available) England and Wales	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—						Winchester	
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	..	...		—	0.16
Other causes	...	...	...	...		4.0	0.85
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—							
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...				24.8	41.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	20.1	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	81.1	—
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average popula- tion :—							
Tuberculosis—							
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...		0.24	—
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...		0.16	—
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	2.15	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.67	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.09
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	.02
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	.01
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	.01
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	5.8

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1947:—

	Live Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Infant Mortality Rate under 1 yr.
	1	2	3	4	5
Winchester U.D. ...	18·97	0·39	12·58	·04	24·8
England & Wales ...	20·5	0·50	12·0	5·8	41·0
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	23·3	0·62	13·0	8·0	47·0
148 Smaller Towns (population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	22·2	0·54	11·9	3·7	36·0
London Adm. County ...	22·7	0·49	12·8	4·8	37·0

NOTE—1, 2 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the population. 4 and 5 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1947.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total, 4 weeks to 1 year	TOTAL		Total
											Male	Female	
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Premature birth	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Injury at birth	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
Congenital malformation	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other causes	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	3
TOTAL	7	1	—	—	8	2	1	1	—	4	7	5	12

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1947.

Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district																		
Causes of Death		TOTALS												Male			Female	
		65 and over																
		Total Under All Ages	1 to year	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 to and over					
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	5	1	...	...	...
7	Tuberculosis Other Forms	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...
8	Syphilitic Diseases	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
9	Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Acute Infective Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cancer Buccal Cavity Oesophagus, (m) Uterus (f)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	4	...	...	...
15	Cancer of Breast	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...
16	Cancer of all other sites	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	23	14	19	...	...	...
17	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	48	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	38	10	38	...	...	...
19	Heart Disease	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	74	42	46	...	...	...
20	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	8	4	...	...	...
21	Bronchitis	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	10	8	...	...	...
22	Pneumonia	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	7	10	...	...	...
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	2	...	...	...
24	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...
25	Diarrhoea, (under 2 years)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Other Digestive Diseases	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
28	Nephritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
29	Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Other Maternal Causes	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
31	Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
32	Congenital Malformation, Birth injury, Infantile Diseases	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...
34	Road Traffic Accidents	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	...	...
35	Other Violent causes	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	3	...	...	...
36	All other causes	37	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	31	17	20	...	...	...
		327	12	...	1	...	1	...	1	9	12	54	237	149	178	...		

C—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Supervisor, Hillview Maternity Home.

Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital.

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., L.M.

Medical Officer of Ante-Natal Clinic :

C. J. PENNY, O.B.E., M.D.

Surgeon, Isolation Hospital :

B. H. PIDCOCK, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeon :

B. T. WYATT, L.D.S. (Part time—M.C.W. only).

Veterinary Surgeon :

J. B. TUTT, F.R.C.V.S.

Sanitary Inspectors :

P. REES, F.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I., S.I. (Meat and Foods) (retired 21-8-47).

E. SEYMOUR, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I. (Meat and other Foods) (from 20-7-47).

C. BENNETT, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I., S.I. (Meat and Foods).

Rodent Officer :

V. KEBBY.

Health Visitor/School Nurses :

MISS M. FORRESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MRS. A. CUTHBERT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS P. PEPLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (to 26-5-47).

MRS. R. AIMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from 1-9-47).

Dental Attendant and Nurse :

MISS N. WINKWORTH (Part time—M.C.W. only).

Municipal Midwives :

MRS. E. JACOBS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 1-3-47).

MISS M. HEALY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MRS. E. SANDYS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1-4-47).

Sister in Charge, Maternity Home :

MRS. H. OLIVER, S.C.M.

Matron, Isolation Hospital :

MISS A. E. STACEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

Chief Clerk :

MISS D. PEARCE.

Clerical Staff :

MISS P. SMITH.

MISS H. HAYNE.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out at the Hants County Laboratory and the Public Health Laboratory. Most of the bacteriological work of the Victoria Hospital is now done at the Public Health Laboratory.

Ambulance Service

The first attempt at the provision of an Ambulance Service for the area would appear to have been made in 1887 with the opening of the Isolation Hospital when a horse-drawn vehicle was procured for the conveyance of infectious cases. Later this was replaced by motor transport, and until the early part of 1947 this ambulance was maintained exclusively for infectious cases. Following a rather serious accident to one of the vehicles employed in the City service in January of that year, this ambulance was pressed into service for general use.

Up to 1939 the general Ambulance Service of the City was provided by an ambulance available from the Royal Hampshire County Hospital and also by a vehicle provided by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. The latter dealing with accident cases and assisting at the hospital when required. This was a free service.

At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, a Joint Ambulance Committee was formed comprising of representatives from the City, Rural District, St. John's Ambulance Brigade and Red Cross Society. Early in 1940 the Red Cross ambulance having been taken over by the Military Authorities, that Society withdrew from the Joint Ambulance Committee and one ambulance remained in the City service. In 1940 a Chevrolet ambulance was presented to the City by the British American Ambulance Corps, which brought the service up to two vehicles, and a full-time driver was appointed, later a second driver was appointed. In February, 1945, Mr. Rose, who had been associated with the service since the inception, was appointed Ambulance Officer. Accordingly a day and night service continued to be provided with the assistance of a number of volunteers for Winchester City and a large part of the Rural District until the Service was taken over by the County Council on 5th July, 1948.

During the year 1947, 899 ambulance calls were received, of which 66 were emergency and accident cases. There were two ambulances available for the provision of this service.

Nursing in the Home

- (a) GENERAL. In addition to the two nurses employed by the Winchester and District Nursing Association as Visiting Nurses, there are private nurses practising in the area.
- (b) MATERNITY NURSING. The Corporation Midwives act also as Maternity Nurses working under private medical practitioners.
- (c) INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The nursing of children under school age who are suffering from non-notifiable infectious diseases is undertaken by the Health Visitors when required.

- (d) **SPECIAL NURSING.** An agreement was made in May, 1936, between the City Council and the Winchester and District Nursing Association whereby the latter provides home nursing assistance on behalf of the Corporation for Patients in necessitous circumstances, who are notified to the Medical Officer of Health to have pneumonia

Clinic and Treatment Centres

- (a) **ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.** The second and fourth Tuesday in each month, 2 p.m., at the Health Department.
 (b) **INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.** Wednesday and Friday in each week, 2 p.m., at the Health Department.

Hants County Council

- (a) **SCHOOL CLINIC.** Daily, 9—10 a.m., during school sessions.
 (b) **ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.**
 (i) Major: The fourth Tuesday alternate months at 2.30 p.m.
 (ii) Minor: The second Tuesday alternate months at 2.30 p.m.
 (iii) Remedial: Each Saturday morning at 9.30 a.m. and each Tuesday.

These clinics are held at the Castle, Winchester.

Clinics for the inoculation of school and pre-school children against Diphtheria were held on the third Tuesday in each month at the Health Department.

Hospitals

- (a) **PUBLIC.**
 (i) Public Assistance Institution Wards, 312 beds.
 (ii) County Council Maternity Ward:—
 1 St. Paul's Hill (10 beds).
 (iii) City Isolation Hospital, 40 beds.
 (iv) Hillview Maternity Home, 4 beds.
 (b) **VOLUNTARY.**
 (i) Royal Hants County Hospital:—
 Medical, Surgical and Children, 283 beds.
 Maternity, 32 beds.

D—REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Administrative Action taken in connection with Housing and General Sanitation

During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1947, the following work was carried out by the department under the provisions of the Housing and Public Health Acts, and Regulations:—

I—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 420
 (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose 1151

2. (a) No. of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	29
(b) No. of inspections for the purpose	38
3. No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	10
4. No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	325

II—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	272
--	-----

III—Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2. No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.	
a. By Owners	Nil
b. By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	325
2. No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
a. By Owners	53
b. By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
2. No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
2. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

IV—Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV), Overcrowding

Overcrowding still exists in the City and has increased, but to what extent is not accurately known. There is little information regarding the cases scheduled under the Survey of 1936 and known to be still overcrowded at the end of 1939, but from information received during routine inspections the position is not so serious as one had at first thought.

Complaints

The number of complaints received during the year in connection with housing totalled 325. This figure would have been considerably higher but for the constant supervision of your Sanitary Inspectors which resulted in many houses being maintained in a habitable condition which would otherwise have deteriorated rapidly. The response of the owners continues to be fairly good, Informal Notices usually being complied with, rendering Statutory action unnecessary.

Prosecutions

Owner, 41 Union Street—Fine £3 and abatement order under Public Health Act.

Owner, 43 Tower Street—Fine £1 and abatement order under Public Health Act.

Summary of complaints received and improvements effected at dwelling-houses during the year :—

Structural and General Repairs	46
Defective Roofs repaired	40
Wallplaster and Ceilings repaired	13
Floors relaid and repaired	12
Chimney stacks pointed or repaired	5
Chimney flues repaired	2
Staircase repaired	1
Walls pointed and repaired	2
Windows made to open	2
Window fasteners renewed	2
Windows new sash cords provided	8
Yard surfaces relaid or repaired	1
Doors repaired	3
Basements rendered watertight	1
Dampness remedied	11
Ventilation improved	1
Lighting improved	2
Sufficient water supply provided	3
Firegrates repaired	2
Washboilers—firegrates repaired	2
Hearthstones repaired or renewed	2
Ovens repaired or renewed	1
Plastering to firegrates repaired	9
Sinks repaired or renewed	2
Sink waste pipes trapped	2

Premises cleansed	2
Water storage tanks cleansed	3
Walls cleansed	7
Ceilings cleansed	4
Nuisances from animals remedied	3
New rainwater guttering provided	4
Drainage :—	
Drains repaired	24
Drains inspection chamber provided	3
Drains ventilated	2
Drains self cleansing gullies provided	1
Drains cleansed	1
Yard surfaces—proper means of drainage provided	3
Sanitary conveniences :—	
Roofs repaired	13
Walls repaired	8
New basins fixed	21
Connections repaired	6
Cisterns repaired or renewed	17
New flush pipes fixed	5
Provided with sufficient supply of water ...	4
Doors repaired or renewed	4
Seats repaired or renewed	4
Ash Bins :—	
Ash Bins provided	11

Common Lodging Houses

As in past years regular inspections were carried out at the three common lodging houses. The standard of cleanliness and good management remains about the same, viz., two good, one indifferent.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

The only site in the City area used during the year for temporary dwellings was at "The Fairground," Bar End. After prolonged negotiations and as a result of overcrowding, in addition to insanitary conditions, the occupants of some caravans were persuaded to vacate the site.

Routine Inspections

of Dwelling-houses, Slaughterhouses, Dairies, Cowsheds,
Factories and premises under the Shops Acts, etc. 3560 visits

Infectious Disease Investigations

Scarlet Fever	11
Cholera Contacts	6
Infantile Paralysis	3
Diphtheria	Nil
Small Pox Contacts	3

Disinfections carried out as detailed below :—
 After Infectious Disease.
 Rooms and Bedding 5

At Ratepayer's Request.
 Rooms (only) 2
 Bedding (only) 15
 Rooms and Bedding 3

Disinfection of rooms and bedding on behalf of house-
 holders realised £11 18s. 3d.

Water Supply

In addition to several samples of water being submitted to
 the laboratory for Chemical examination, water drawn from the City's
 mains have been sampled monthly for bacteriological report.

Remarks.—The water is chemically and bacteriologically
 satisfactory for a Public Supply.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

During the year 80 samples of food were purchased and
 submitted for examination, of these 35 were formal samples and 45
 were informal, full details being set out in the following table :—

Article	No. examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			No. of Vendors warned	Information laid
	F.	Inf.	Total	F.	Inf.	Total		
Milk	26	—	26	4	—	4		Legal proceedings Instituted
Butter	3	—	3					
Margarine	3	—	3					
Lard	3	—	3					
Meat Soups	—	10	10	—	1	1	1	
Mustard	—	3	3					
Vinegar	—	3	3					
Sulphur Tabs	—	3	3					
Pepper	—	3	3					
Sauces	—	3	3					
Sausage Meat	—	1(Pork)	1	—	1	1	1	
Do.	—	2(Beef)	2	—	1	1	1	
Pearl Barley	—	6	6	—	1	1	1	
Gelatine	—	2	2					
Dried Milk	—	4	4					
Castor Oil	—	3	3					
Dried Egg	—	1	1					
Sugar	—	1	1					

Of the 80 samples of food taken and submitted for analysis
 eight were reported as falling short of the required standard composi-
 tion, as being adulterated or giving rise to other irregularities.

Details of these irregular samples are set out in the following table :—

Serial No.	Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I)	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Remarks
(5) 23 1 47	Meat Soup	(I)	18. 3% deficient in total solids	Vendor warned
(15) 20 3 47	Pork Sausage Meat	(I)	46. 3% deficient in meat content	Do.
(17) 20 3 47	Beef Sausage Meat	(I)	44. 6% deficient in meat content	Do.
(25) 15 5 47	Milk	(F)	10% deficient in fat	Further sample taken
(31) 5 6 47	Milk	(F)	6. 6% deficient in fat	Legal Proceedings instituted case dismissed
(35) 13 6 47	Milk	(F)	8. 3% deficient in fat	Appeal to cow sample
(36) 18 6 47	Milk	(F)	10% deficient in fat	Legal Proceedings instituted case dismissed
(62) 31 10 47	Pearl Barley	(I)	Presence of psoids indicating storeage in damp place	Vendor warned

The following articles of food, being unfit for human consumption were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed where found necessary. In certain cases, on the undertaking that it would not be used for edible purposes, the food was returned to the wholesaler or the Ministry of Food and utilised in other ways.

UNSOUND FOOD, 1947

Meat ... ..	...87,734 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Dried Fruit ... ..	... 33lbs.
Tinned Foods (Various)	...2,813 tins	Tinned Fruit ... ..	... 3 tins
Eggs ... ..	...3,810	Cheese ... ..	... 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cereals ... ..	... 81lbs.	Vegetables ... ..	... 95 crates
Butter ... ..	... 14lbs.	Beans (Dried) ... ..	... 112lbs.
Margarine ... ..	... 13lbs.	Chestnuts ... ..	... 28lbs.
Suet ... ..	... 12lbs.	Bread Rolls ... ..	... 327
Fish ... ..	...3,825lbs.	Biscuits ... ..	... 24lbs.
Fish Crustaceans ... ..	... 779lbs.	Veal and Ham Pies	48
Fish Cakes ... ..	... 17doz.	Sausages ... ..	... 19lbs.
Chicken ... ..	... 237lbs.	Mustard ... ..	... 19lbs.
Cooked Meat ... ..	... 73lbs.	Pickles ... ..	... 4 jars
Bacon ... ..	... 58lbs.	Vinegar ... ..	... 1 pt.
Preserves ... ..	... 120lbs.	Jelly Crystals ... ..	... 179 pkts.
Sweets ... ..	... 47lbs.		

Food Poisoning

During the latter part of the year there was a mild outbreak of food poisoning amongst a number of schoolchildren attending certain schools in the City. Investigations were made and 26 Faecal and Rectal specimens were taken from these schoolchildren and other members of their families

The cause of the food poisoning was eventually traced to a worker in the canteen where the school meals were prepared. The Canteen was situated outside the City area.

Inspection of Food Premises

The regular inspection of food premises has been carried out during the year. Shops, vehicles, and premises dealing with the preparation, storage and retailing of food are kept under constant supervision.

Butchers' Shops 91 visits
Other Food Shops and Premises 200 visits

Shops Acts

The routine inspection of Shops under the above Acts was continued during 1947. A total of 41 inspections were made during the year, and several defects and contraventions were discovered and referred to the persons responsible. These matters received prompt attention and were dealt with informally. At the end of the year there were 404 occupied shops on the register.

Meat Inspection

The following table shows the percentage of carcasses and parts affected with Tuberculosis in comparison with other diseases :—

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	75	3698	4145	7375	344
Number inspected	75	3698	4145	7375	344
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	22	3	16	1
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	36%	39.6%	0.24%	9.4%	7.3%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	63	2	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	13	650	6	—	5
Percentages of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	20%	19.3%	0.19%	Nil	2.3%

(The above figures include cattle slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order and casualties)

The number of animals that were killed during the year were far in excess of the capacity of the Slaughterhouse, and as a consequence the resulting cramped conditions made the work of inspection more laborious.

The quality of the meat is consistently high, being mainly well finished cattle suitable for a good residential trade. The amount of occasional slaughtering carried out on farm premises is not extensive, notice of slaughter being received as occasion arises.

There is no scheme of meat marking in force in the District under Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Milk Supply

At the end of 1947 there were six Cowkeepers on the register.

The number of dairies and milk shops other than those belonging to Cowkeepers is six.

The visits of inspections made in 1947 numbered 30.

During the year 12 Samples of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk were collected on behalf of the Ministry of Health from Dairies in the district and submitted for Methylene Blue Reductase test for the Control of licences.

DETAILS OF TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK SAMPLED ON BEHALF OF THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Sample No.	Satisfied M.B. reductase Test	Remarks
1—12	Yes	Complied

In addition to the above, 52 Samples of Pasteurised Milk were collected from Dairies in the district and submitted for Methylene Blue reductase and Phosphatase tests.

DETAILS OF PASTEURISED MILK SAMPLES

Sample No.	Satisfied Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests	Remarks
1—52	Yes	Complied

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	201	31	7	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	72	7	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	2	—	—
Total	276	40	9	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2			—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—			—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—			—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	1	1			—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—			—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	—	—			—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5			—
(c) Not seperate for sexes	—	—			—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—			—
Total	9	8	Nil	Nil	—

Outwork

The lists received from employers in the town revealed that only one firm employed outworkers. In this case the work handled was the making of wearing apparel and that 17 employees were engaged.

Other Matters

Pickle Factory. Closed by order of the Council.

Number of underground bakehouses on register at end of year Nil
Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with Nil

Rodent Control

Complaints were received regarding rat infestation, and the ensuing investigations entailed 903 visits of inspection and 71 premises treated. The number of bodies picked up was 837 and the estimated kill was 3,348.

In some instances it was found necessary to serve informal notices upon owners or occupiers of infested premises requiring them to take such measures as directed to abate and further prevent such infestation. In all cases the requirements of the notices were complied with.

A revenue of £48. 4s. 6d. was brought in as a result of 54 chargeable accounts which were sent out in connection with this work.

Sewer Treatment

The following figures have been supplied by the Rodent Officer :—

Time taken to complete :—7 weeks.

Initial Treatment using Zinc Phosphide		Second Treatment Using Arsenious Oxide	Further Treatment Using Zinc Phosphide
Manhole lifted	257	133	112
Total bait taken	82	42	41
Total bait not taken	129	78	72
Poison baits laid	83	30	41
Poison baits not taken	10	12	10
No. of bodies found	28	1	2
Estimated kill	250	100	70

Total cost for work £129. 12s. 10d. Thirty per cent. of this amount is recoverable.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables indicate the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year, and also details of the work carried out at the Victoria Hospital.

Notification of Infectious Diseases during 1947.

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	7
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	9
Pneumonia ...	5	2	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	19
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Acute Polio myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	7
Acute Polio encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles ...	4	5	5	14	48	11	13	—	2	13	48	12	175
Whooping Cough ...	8	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	2	19
Totals	19	9	10	18	53	17	17	—	5	23	55	18	244

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1947.

		Age Groups													
DISEASE	Total cases notified	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and over	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	7	.	.	.	.	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Diphtheria ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	9	.
Pneumonia ..	19	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	2	2	4	4	3	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Acute Polio myelitis .	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	7	.
Acute Polio encephalitis	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.
Encephalitis lethargica	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dysentery ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Measles ..	175	4	10	19	24	21	89	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.
Whooping Cough ..	19	2	1	2	3	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL

Victoria Isolation Hospital was opened for the reception of City patients suffering from infectious diseases on 3rd November, 1887. The hospital was then under the general control and management of the Medical Superintendent conjointly with a Committee of the Corporation. Provision was made for ten beds and administrative buildings. The hospital was provided only after several years of agitation. It would appear that originally around the middle of the last century accommodation was provided by the County Hospital for cases of infectious disease. This practice, however, was discontinued and there followed a period when no accommodation was available for infectious cases. The first Medical Officer of Health reports in 1876 that "the Board of Guardians assented for lending of their well arranged Fever Wards to the Urban Authority for persons not paupers at a rate of payment to be decided according to circumstances." In the following year this procedure is reported to have been considered to be illegal and that on the first occasion when an attempt was made to make use of the accommodation the Master of the Workhouse declared himself quite unable to provide Nurses. Accordingly the practice was discontinued and a further approach was made to the authorities at the County Hospital, but without success. For the ensuing ten years, until 1887 when the Victoria Hospital was opened, the matter would appear to have been constantly under review by the City Authorities.

Gradual use was made of the hospital, and in the first five years we find that in all 61 patients were admitted, suffering mostly from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Measles. However, in 1893 there was an outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the City and in addition there was an outbreak of Smallpox—17 cases of the latter disease being admitted to the Hospital. This outbreak seems to have completely taxed the available accommodation, and it was found necessary to erect a tent in the grounds and beds had to be placed in the corridors to meet the demand. Again in 1896 we read that the accommodation was severely taxed by a further outbreak of Scarlet Fever and Smallpox in the City.

Following these outbreaks it was decided to provide extra bed space, and in 1901 the Nurses' Home and Porter's Lodge, not yet completed, were pressed into service to provide accommodation for a further outbreak of Scarlet Fever. In 1907 it was arranged to admit cases suffering from Tuberculosis into the hospital, a practice which was continued until the First World War. The hospital had now provision for forty beds. With the outbreak of war in 1914, the military authorities erected two additional wards in the grounds for the use of Service patients. Thus provision in all was made for fifty cases. In 1919 the partially completed buildings on Teg Down near Crabwood being erected jointly by the City and Rural District Councils for the accommodation of Smallpox cases, were taken over by the County Council to provide for these areas and also the adjoining County.

In 1921 agreement with the Rural District Council for the admission of their cases was terminated and the hospital provided solely for cases from Winchester City. In the circumstances it was found possible to close the two wards erected by the Army and also a number of other beds. The hospital continued on these lines until 1933 when a fresh agreement was entered into with the Rural District Council for the admission of their cases from certain parts of the Rural District. This increased the number of admissions to the hospital by about 40 per cent.

However, it was not until the outbreak of World War II that the hospital accommodation was completely taxed, when provision was made with the Admiralty for the admission of Naval cases suffering from infectious diseases. All the available space and staff were placed at the disposal of the authorities. The result was that between 1941-1946 over 1,100 Service cases were successfully treated in addition to 401 civilian cases. Extra staff was provided for this purpose by the Admiralty and this provision was of considerable assistance at a time when many similarly placed hospitals were forced to close their doors through lack of staff. The year 1947, however, provided a marked contrast when the number of admissions fell to 26—the lowest figure recorded since 1892, when the available accommodation consisted of only ten beds. Amongst these 26 it should be noted that types of cases were admitted which had not been accommodated heretofore, e.g., Puerperal Pyrexia.

In conclusion, I should like to pay tribute to the few permanent members of the staff for their work, particularly during these latter years when their duties were often long and arduous, and which they carried out in happy and cheerful manner. Whatever the future of the Hospital may be under the new National Health Service Act, the ratepayers of Winchester can feel assured that while the Hospital was their responsibility it carried out its allotted tasks and fulfilled the duties for which it was originally provided. In all, over a period of 60 years, over 5,500 cases were admitted and treated, of which over 1,500 were admitted during the period 1941-1946.

VICTORIA ISOLATION HOSPITAL

ADMISSIONS										DISCHARGES					
	City	Rural District	Eastleigh U.D.	Naval	R.A.F.	HCC	Total	City	Rural District	Eastleigh U.D.	Naval	R.A.F.	HCC	Total	
Scarlet Fever	...	3	4	—	1	1	—	9	4	6	—	1	1	—	12
Septic Midwifery Cases	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Streptoccal Throat...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infantile Eczema	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	...	5	1	1	—	—	—	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	7
Whooping Cough	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chicken Pox	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Mumps	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	...	14	6	1	2	1	2	26	15	8	1	2	1	2	29

Report on Admissions and Discharges during 1947

In Hospital 1st January, 1947, there were three patients:—

Disease	City	Rural District	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	2	3

In Hospital, 31st December, 1947, there were no patients.

Maintenance and Treatment, 1937—1947 (Financial years)

Year	Patients Treated	Patient Days	Average stay (days)	Average No. of patients per day	Gross cost per patient £ s d	Gross cost per patient per day s d
1937-1938	... 131	5157	39.3	14.1	24 19 11	12 8½
1938-1939	... 90	2853	31.7	7.8	35 15 10	22 7
1939-1940	... 105	3064	29.2	8.4	33 9 0	22 11
1940-1941	... 146	5097	34.9	13.9	25 1 7	14 4
1941-1942	... 327	7820	23.9	21.4	12 10 4¼	10 5¼
1942-1943	... 372	8332	22.1	22.9	11 2 1	9 11
1943-1944	... 379	7640	20.2	20.9	12 11 11	12 6
1944-1945	... 279	5405	19.4	14.8	14 2 3	14 7
1945-1946	... 123	2118	17.2	5.8	28 10 6	33 2
1946-1947	... 67	1416	21.1	3.9	61 18 7	58 7
Average (10 years)	... 201	4890	25.9	13.4	26 0 2	21 2

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1947:—

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory M	Respiratory F	Non-Respiratory M	Non-Respiratory F	Respiratory M	Respiratory F	Non-Respiratory M	Non-Respiratory F
Under 1 year	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 years	4	4	—	1	1	—	—	1
25 to 35 years	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 45 years	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
45 to 55 years	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
55 to 65 years	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	13	11	2	2	5	1	2	2

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Male	49	6	49	6
Female	27	5	21	6
Total	76	11	70	12

Removals from Register during year :—

Reason for removal				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Died	...	...	...	6	1	1	—
Removed from District	...	...	...	6	13	—	—
Cured	...	...	...	1	3	1	1
Total				13	17	2	1

The number of Winchester residents admitted to Sanatoria under the County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme during 1947 was 6.

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

Diphtheria Immunisation

A scheme for the immunisation of children between the ages of nine months and five years was introduced by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the Summer of 1935. This scheme provided that this work should be done in its entirety by general practitioners in the area. In 1937 it was agreed to extend the practice of immunisation to all children attending the elementary schools. Following the introduction of the National Scheme for Immunisation, a monthly clinic was provided at the Health Centre to meet the demands. This Clinic still functions and has an average attendance of approximately 50-70 children each month. It is estimated that 72.16 per cent. of the children in Winchester are now immunised, a fairly satisfactory figure. The value of this figure is best appreciated when it is realised that not since 1944 has a case of diphtheria been notified in Winchester.

Number of children inoculated against Diphtheria during 1947 is as follows :—

Age under 5 years	298
Age between 5-15 years	33

The percentage of child population in the City considered to be immunised at December 31st, 1947, between 5 and 15 years was 87.24 per cent., and under 5 years 47.01 per cent. It should be remembered that no children are immunised under 9 months, the majority not before one year of age.

Scabies Treatment

Number of cases notified	17
Number of cases treated :—	
At home	17

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD, 1947

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M.S.L.	Temperature			Hygrometer		Rainfall		Sunshine Number of hours	Wind (Days)									
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a.m.		No. of Days when Rain fell		Total Amount (inches)	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	
						Dry bulb	Wet bulb												Degree of Hum. Sat. = 100
January	. 29.76	.	13	.	30.1	35.1	34.0	90	15	2.18	57.25	1	10	1	4	2	8	1	4
February	. 29.48	.	13	.	26.3	29.6	29.2	86	3	1.04	27.25	4	15	1	3	.	.	.	5
March	. 29.39	.	21	.	34.7	39.8	38.8	92	24	6.15	59.20	.	5	.	11	4	6	.	5
April	. 29.87	.	31	.	40.3	45.9	43.7	86	17	2.63	142.30	.	2	.	4	2	15	1	6
May	. 29.83	.	37	.	47.3	54.0	51.0	80	19	.93	157.30	1	6	.	12	1	6	1	4
June	. 29.87	.	40	.	51.8	59.1	56.0	82	15	1.78	204.00	.	4	.	6	4	11	1	4
July	. 29.89	73	46	67.2	56.0	58.3	56.1	87	16	1.58	192.55	.	4	.	3	2	13	1	8
August	. 30.03	74	43	63.4	55.8	63.4	59.5	77	4	.66	226.15	3	20	.	1	.	2	.	5
September	. 29.97	74	49	58.8	49.3	56.8	55.0	87	12	1.62	138.40	3	4	.	6	4	5	2	6
October	. 29.96	69	28	51.6	40.4	47.2	45.9	93	10	1.11	101.35	1	11	.	5	1	1	.	12
November	. 29.15	58	21	47.5	39.0	44.7	43.5	85	24	1.49	66.00	1	5	.	3	.	12	.	9
December	. 29.82	50	18	41.4	36.3	40.2	40.0	88	18	2.78	42.25	1	5	.	5	.	9	.	11
Year 1947	. 29.75	66	30	54.9	42.3	47.8	46.1	86	177	23.95	1416.00	15	91	2	63	20	88	7	79

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1946-1947

The Mayor : Alderman Bones.

The Chairman : Councillor Crompton.

Alderman Griffiths.

Councillor Flynn.

Alderman Townend.

Councillor Dring.

Councillor Edmeades.

Councillor Charles.

Councillor Wrigley.

Mrs. D. Edmonds.

Mrs. V. E. Bodger.

Dr. P. A. T. Lowden.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

It would appear that the first attempts at the provision of a Maternity Service for Winchester was made by a voluntary organisation known as the Winchester Maternity Society. This Society provided the services of an efficient Midwife for between 100 and 150 cases yearly, the Midwife in addition to her other duties made it her business to instruct Mothers in the after-care of their children. In his Annual Report for 1906 the Medical Officer reports it is probable that the work of this Society is an important factor in the maintenance of the low rate of infant mortality which was obtained in the City. The infant mortality rate for the year in question being 86 per 1,000 live births. Also in that year there was established by the Medical Officer of Health, assisted by a voluntary worker, the first Child Welfare Clinic in Winchester. This Clinic was opened in a room rented from the Provident Dispensary Committee and appeared to be a purely voluntary venture.

In April, 1905, the Hampshire County Council delegated the administration of the Midwives Act in Winchester to the City Council. However, in the following year the County Council withdrew the delegation of these powers and themselves assumed the administration of the Act as from 1st January, 1907.

The Clinic, however, continued to be run on a voluntary basis and met with a considerable degree of success, as also did the home visits made by the voluntary worker. In 1910, following the passing of the Education Act some years earlier, the first combined appointment of School Nurse and Health Visitor was made. Work continued more or less on these lines with the assistance of voluntary helpers until the passing of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918. The Clinic, in the interval, having moved from the Provident Dispensary premises to the Guildhall.

In the spring of 1918 the Clinic was established in its present premises at No. 4, The Square. With the passing of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, a Statutory Committee of the City Council was established for dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare matters. Two Health Visitors were now appointed for duties in the City, and arrangements were made whereby these Health Visitors also

acted as Municipal Midwives. Thus a big impetus was given to the service, and the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report for 1918 was enabled to state as follows :—

“ At the end of the year the scope of the work carried on from the Centre embraced the following :—

1. Ante-Natal Work.

- (a) An Ante-Natal Clinic for expectant mothers.
- (b) Home visiting of expectant mothers.
- (c) The provision of milk and food for expectant mothers.

2. Post-Natal Work.

- (a) A Clinic for nursing mothers and for infants and for children up to five years of age.
- (b) The systematic home visiting of mothers and all children under five years of age.
- (c) The provision of milk and other food for nursing mothers and children under five years of age.”

The Child Welfare Centre was opened once a week on Wednesday afternoons, until 1924, when it was found necessary owing to increased attendance to hold two sessions weekly, namely on Wednesday and Friday afternoons. This arrangement continued until 1948, when it was considered advisable to provide a Clinic in the vicinity of the Council's Housing Estate at Stanmore for the convenience of the increasing number of tenants in that area. Temporary premises were found and a Clinic is now held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

In 1926 the Health Visiting staff was increased by the appointment of a female officer who acted as Health Visitor and Assistant Sanitary Inspector. The appointment does not appear to have been very successful as the officer in question resigned at the end of the year and the following year an Assistant Sanitary Inspector was appointed, as was also a part-time Dental Nurse to assist the School Dentist. This latter taking up her appointment on 1st April, 1928.

In 1930 the Ante-Natal Clinic was placed on a more definite footing and it was immediately recognised by the Hampshire County Council as a “ Consulting Clinic ” by virtue of the fact that the Medical Officer doing the work was also Obstetric Physician at the Royal Hants County Hospital. This scheme provided for the complete continuity of observation and treatment by the Medical Officer who would be ultimately called upon to conduct the confinement. Originally this Clinic was to have had one session per month, but it was soon found necessary to increase the number of sessions to two per month.

In 1931 the first full-time Corporation Midwife was appointed and in 1933 the Midwifery Service was further strengthened by the appointment of a combined Midwife-Health Visitor. This position was maintained until 1939 when in view of the continued expansion of the Midwifery Service it was found necessary to employ three full-time Midwives and two full-time Health Visitors. It was also decided to appoint a School Enquiry Nurse whose duties would be solely concerned with school health work. This arrangement continued until 1943, when the position of School Enquiry Nurse became vacant and it was arranged that the new appointment should be a combined one of Health Visitor and School Nurse, and that the two Health Visitors already appointed should also share in the school health work.

Accommodation for Midwifery Cases

The first municipal attempt at the provision of accommodation for Midwifery cases would appear to have been made in 1918 when arrangements were entered into between the Royal Hants County Hospital and the Hampshire County Council, to which the City Council were party, whereby a ward was opened for the reception of complicated Maternity cases and for those for which the home surroundings were unsuitable. This arrangement seems to have worked very satisfactorily for in the following year it is reported that considerable and increasing numbers of women were availing of the improved facilities which had been found to be of the utmost value. In 1932, a Maternity ward, in addition to the accommodation provided at the Royal Hants County Hospital was made available at the then Public Assistance Institution. City cases were admitted to this ward which was administered and controlled by a Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee of the County Council. In 1940 the Hampshire County Council decided to provide further accommodation and accordingly opened a further Home to provide for ten cases, the City, in common with other areas in the County, had the right of admission to this Home.

In 1943, however, the City Council, owing to the scarcity of beds and increasing difficulty in obtaining admission for normal cases to the Royal Hants County Hospital, decided to provide additional emergency accommodation. Accordingly Hill View Maternity Home was opened to accommodate three patients but registered for four—one of the Municipal Midwives becoming Sister-in-Charge. This arrangement worked satisfactorily as an emergency measure until November, 1947, when through illness of the Sister-in-Charge and the difficulty of obtaining a suitable substitute it was necessary to close the Home. To meet this emergency the Public Assistance Authority placed a suitably equipped unit at St. Paul's Hospital at the disposal of the City Council. This accommodation was used for the admission of City cases until May, 1948, when the enlarged unit of the Royal Hants County Hospital became available through the County Council for the reception of cases. This unit provides for 40 beds, five of which are available for City cases. Admission is arranged through the County Medical Officer.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-school Children

In 1936 the principle of providing these services was approved by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and in 1938 a scheme was introduced whereby the School Dental Officer devoted two sessions per week to this work. This service proved its worth and in the following years an average of 50 mothers and 50 pre-school children received treatment at the Centre. With the passing of the Education Act, 1944, the School Dental Surgeon passed under the control of the Hampshire County Council and the number of sessions devoted to this work was reduced from two to one per week.

Home Helps

As far back as 1918, the Medical Officer of Health was advocating the appointment of persons for this work and during the inter-war years frequent reference has been made to this problem. Since 1941 the City Council has made four attempts to organise a scheme, but have met with little success. However, it was agreed eventually to appoint a whole-time organiser for the Scheme, but before development on these lines could take place the service, like other Maternity and Child Welfare problems, had become the responsibility of the County Council.

Day Nurseries

There are two Nursery Centres in the City which have been functioning since 1940, and each provide accommodation for 50 children. They were opened originally to meet the war-time emergency and the buildings for the most part have been of a temporary nature. However, they have proved a most successful venture and have been fully appreciated by the public. This is borne out by the fact that practically since their inception it has been necessary to maintain a waiting list of applicants for admission.

In addition, the Hampshire County Council also provide a residential nursery within the City Boundary.

Midwifery Service

There were 18 practising midwives in the City, 13 of whom were attached to Institutions provided by the Hampshire County Council and Voluntary Associations, one attached to the City Maternity Home, two private midwives, the remaining two being City Corporation District Midwives. This service is supervised by the Hampshire County Council.

Corporation Midwives

1. Number of cases delivered by Midwives	...	...	...	97
Number of cases delivered by Doctors (Maternity Nursing)				12
Patients sent to Hospital before labour	...	...	...	4
	during labour	...	...	5
	after labour	...	...	1
Miscarriages attended	...	...	...	—

2.	Visiting by Midwives to their Patients	...	...	...	...	1482
	As Maternity Nurses in Doctors' cases	...	...	...	...	168
	Pre-Natal	...	...	...	...	202
	Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	32
	Others	...	...	...	...	34
3.	Consultations	...	...	...	...	69
	Number of times Midwife was consulted by Patients	...	...	...	...	650
	There was one maternal death during the year.					

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

Number of Centres provided and maintained by Council	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	103
Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	2812
Children 1—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	517
Doctor consulted	...	...	...	...	...	655
Ante-Natal Centre—						
Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	24
Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	177
Doctor consulted	...	...	...	...	...	177
Food distributed under the Council's scheme—						
Number of lbs. of Dried Milk distributed	...	...	...	...	...	4858

SUMMARY OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK

(a) Notifications :—

(i) Residents—Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	414
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	10
Notified by—Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	390
Doctors and Parents	...	...	...	...	...	34
(ii) Non-Residents—Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	508
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	37
Notified by—Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	528
Doctors and Parents	...	...	...	...	...	17

Routine visits by Health Visitors :—

First visits to infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	493
Re-visits to infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	2235
Re-visits to children 1—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	2712

Other visits by Health Visitors :—

Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	9
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infant Life Protection	...	...	...	...	...	32
Special visits	...	...	...	...	...	53

Maternity Homes and Hospitals

(a)	(i)	Beds available in the Royal Hants County Hospital for the treatment of abnormal Maternity cases (exclusive of labour and isolation beds)	...	...	...	...	32
	(ii)	Patients admitted	...	...	...	...	83
	(iii)	Cost	...	...	...	£2003	13 6
(b)	(i)	Number of women admitted to Maternity Homes and Institutions for normal confinements :—					
		“Brackenlea”	...	...	...	...	2
		1 St. Paul's Hill	...	...	...	...	24
	(ii)	Cost	...	...	...	£134	5 6
	(iii)	Patients admitted to “Hillview” Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	56
	(iv)	Cost	...	...	...	£1548	19 1
	(v)	Cost per patient	...	...	...	£27	13 2
(c)		Total cost of all Institutional cases	...	...	...	£3686	18 1
(d)		The number of confinements for which treatment in Institutions was necessary because of abnormalities was 83 out of 424 notified births or 19.57 per cent.					
(e)		Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations to which payment is made by the Council :—					
	(i)	Number of Institutions	...	...	...	...	1
	(ii)	Number of maternity beds	...	...	...	...	32
	(iii)	Number of women admitted to these beds in 1947 (abnormal and normal)	...	...	...	...	83
(f)		“ Hillview ” Maternity Home					
		Patients admitted 1-1-47—31-12-47	...	...	...	...	55 ⁶
		Patients in Home 1-1-47	...	...	...	...	4
		Patients in Home 31-12-47	...	...	...	...	—
		Abnormal patients transferred to other Institutions	...	...	...	...	1
		Babies transferred to other Institutions	...	...	...	...	—
		Infants born	...	...	...	...	56 ⁵
		Infants stillborn	...	...	...	...	2
		Infant mortality	...	...	...	...	—
		Total illegitimate infants	...	...	...	...	5

Health Visitors, School Nurses

Three Health Visitors/School Nurses are employed. Their duties remain as set out in the Report for 1942.

Child Life Protection

On January 1st, 1948, there were four children on the Local Authority's Register. These cases were visited regularly during the year by the Health Visitors.

